

## [ A F F I D A V I T ]

Appeared before me Lt. Col. Dr. B. Damen in Changi Jail, Singapore  
this 29th day of May 1946, the person of

YAMAMOTO Meichiro

Who after having taken the oath to tell the entire truth and nothing but  
the truth, answered to the questions put to him as follows:

Q. State your name, birth, education and career.

A. I was born from an humble peasant family, living in the village of Ito  
near Osaka in Prefecture of Wakajama on the island of Honchu on the 8th of  
October 1898.

My religion is Buddhism and I am a Major General of the Imperial Japanese Army.  
When I was eight years old, I went to the elementary school in my village  
Ito and there I stayed till my 14th year. Then I went to the middle school  
in the Prefecture of Kera and after having completed my 18th year I became  
a Cadet of the Military Training School in Kyoto where I was attached as a  
Cadet to a Regiment being garrisoned there. I was in training here for a  
year in order to become an Officer and was enlisted in the Military Academy  
in December 1915. In December 1919 I had finished my Military Studies and  
got an appointment as a 2nd Lieutenant of the 38th Infantry Regiment, in  
garrison at Kyoto. I served in this Regiment till I was placed in 1923 in  
the Staff College at Tokyo. I left this school in November 1926 as a 1st  
Lieutenant. Then I was ordered to be an acting Commanding Officer of a  
Company. In this quality I served for 6 years. In 1928 I was transferred  
as a member of Staff in the Ministry of War. The Section Chief of the Depart-  
ment for Preparations was the then Colonel TOJO Hideki, and I was under his  
command for 1 year. He was a man who was not exactly harsh, but also not  
so mild, he was an ardent man who was very able and tactful to realise the  
plans he was bearing in mind in a proper way. I did not perceive any sign  
then of his political aspirations as he was always busy with his military  
professional work. In August 1928 I was promoted to be a Captain and remained  
in my new rank in the aforesaid Department of Preparations till October 1930.  
Then I was ordered to sail for Great-Britain in order to complete my military  
education there. I arrived in England in February 1931 and I was attached  
to several various Regiments. I was in England for 2 years. This is the  
reason I can understand the English language rather sufficiently. I do not  
speak it in a good way. Other languages beside my own Japanese language  
I do not understand. Now this is more than 10 years ago and I cannot say  
that I master the English language in a sufficient way now. In March 1933  
I was ordered to be a Member of the Japanese Delegation for the Disarmament  
Conference at Geneva. I was a Member of Staff under the command of Admiral  
HASEGAWA. I had several chiefs there, but Admiral HASEGAWA was always in  
command. The Leader of our Delegation was SATO, then Ambassador of Japan  
in Paris. I was standing under direct command of Col. SHIMOMURA who was  
a member of the Committee of Effectives. I did not take any part in the  
negotiations and the talks as such things were done by my Superiors.

Q. Do you know anything about the famous Crucifixion Speech delivered by  
MATSUOKA?

A. Yes, I know that he has made this speech before I had arrived in Geneva.  
I saw him several times in the League of Nations.

Q. You remember that in 1931 the Japanese Armies overran and seized Manchuria?  
What was the general feeling in your circles there about this matter?

A. We had the conviction that Japan had been compelled to do so in order to  
get some more living space, that this step had been taken, because it was  
necessary and we always hoped that a satisfactory settlement of this affair  
should be reached. We had many talks about it and we agreed all in this  
point that Japan must act in this way and that everything should be tried  
to get out of this impasse.

I stayed in Geneva till November 1933 and returned to Japan via  
America and I arrived in Japan in February 1934, when I was placed again  
in my former job in the Department of Preparations.

Q. What was the scope of this Department and what was its significance?

What did you do there exactly? Were you making there some campaign schemes or other war plans?

A. No, that we did not do. The real job we performed was the preparation of armament, foraging of the Army and that always in connexion with a possible mobilisation.

Q. Was this a preparation for the forthcoming campaign in China?

A. I did not know that. The only thing I knew was that the Staff Officers formed the plans and we the younger ones had to obey their orders.

Q. Do you know the famous Captain DOIHARA who was working in China before the war started?

A. Yes, I know him by face only. When I returned from England he was a Major General already. He was a grand man. I never had a talk with him.

Q. Do you know anything about the Doihara-incident in China?

A. I do not know.

Q. When did they make you a Major?

A. I became a Major in 1934 and remained in my old job at the Department of Preparations. In August 1935 I was transferred to the Secretariat of the Ministry of War. In December 1937 I got the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In August 1938 I was transferred to the Bureau for Military Affairs in Tokyo. In 1939 I became a Colonel and received the command of the 328th Infantry Regiment in Nagoya. I went then to China and acted there in Canton and Sam-Sui as commander of Occupation troops. I did not take any part in the real warfare. In October 1940 I was appointed to be a Staff Officer attached to the North-China Commander at Peiping. There I was partaking in the actual war operations.

Q. Had you to do also with the civilian population?

A. No, my work was merely of a military nature. In March 1942 I returned from China on my way to Tokyo where I was Section chief of the Military Bureau for Training and Education. In August 1945 I became a Major General. In this year, in the month of March, I was sent to Java as Leader of the Civil Affairs of the Military Administration at Batavia. (Oranjestad in the house of a former Dutch Medical Officer). I was acting in this quality till November 1944 when I became Chief of Staff of the Army and as such I was the Gunseikan, the Governor-General of Java, residing in Batavia. The Army Commander was then Lt. Gen. HARADA. I do not know where he is at the present.

Q. Who was the man who appointed you to be the Governor-General?

A. I was appointed by an Imperial Decree and such was told me by the Minister of War TOJO as far as I can remember. I do not know it for certain. I resided in the house of ISHIZAWA at Batavia. General HARADA was residing in the palace of the Dutch Governor General, Koningsplein.

Q. How was the command instituted?

A. The Supreme Commander of the Southern Areas was count Field-marshal TERAUCHI, who was residing in Saigon. General ITAGAKI Commander in Chief of the 7th Area of Command was functioning in Singapore. Till June 1945 Java was divided in two parts: East and West Java. The Army Commander of East-Java was General IWASE.

The Commander of West-Java was General MOBUCHI who was under direct command of HARADA. Then in June 1945 Middle-Java was created and the Army Commander was General NAKAMURA, headquarters at Magelang. After the Japanese Surrender West-Java was divided in two parts: The Cheribon, Priangan areas with General MASBUCHI as Commander and the Batavia, Buitenzorg and Bantam areas under General NISHIDA.

Q. When you were functioning as Governor-General, did you carry out the orders given to you by PARADA or did you have a free hand?

A. The general leading rules were laid down in regulations and so I had to obey. But in smaller matters I had a complete free hand and I could act on my own authority. On any important matters not specified in the rules and regulations I always obtained the Army Commander's sanction. The important political lines were totally prescribed by TRAUCHI. I was responsible to Gen. PARADA, who could make a proposal to Tokyo for my dismissal. He also was able to suspend me temporarily. I could only be dismissed by the Tenno Heika, who had appointed me. When in March 1945 the Lines of communication with Tokyo were cut off and it was very difficult to get into touch with Tokyo, it was agreed that Gen. PARADA should be empowered to dismiss on his own authority practically all officials serving under him. I do not know if this measure was issued by the Emperor. I believe that this had been ordered by Gen. ITAGAKI who issued always all important decisions. Exceptions were to be referred to TRAUCHI and/or ITAGAKI.

Q. Had you any responsibility in matter of death sentences or did you act with absolute freedom?

A. I had nothing to do with death sentences given by Courts Martial. The death sentences given by a Civil Court were to be carried out according to the rules laid down by the Army Commander. These sentences had to be examined by the Chief of Preservation of Peace and Order, who was working under me and so normally I did not receive these sentences for examination.

Q. Were you empowered to stop an execution?

A. I think I was, but I never received a petition for mercy from Europeans, and this is the reason I do not know it for certain.

Q. After the Japanese surrender you sent a letter to Rear-Admiral Patterson aboard of the Cruiser Cumberland, admitting that you had given your "fiat execution" for the killing of a number of Dutch subjects /and such after the surrender. /at Soerabaya.

A. Yes, but I did not write that letter myself, it was written by one of my subordinate officers. I have signed it. In fact the Chief of the Preservation of Peace and Order gave this "fiat" for the execution concerning a number of people in East Java, whose execution, when I remember exactly, had been delayed. They had been sentenced by a Civil Court in January 1945.

Q. So you were Lord of life and death in Java?

A. I cannot say that.

Q. Do you admit that you are responsible for all executions carried out during your Governor-Generalship?

A. Yes, I do. As Gunseikan I was responsible for all these executions not only for my own doings, but also for the activities of the Chief of the Preservation of Peace and Order, when I was aware of that. In so far I was responsible. If executions of death sentences were carried out without my knowledge then I do not hold myself responsible.

Q. Do you admit now your responsibility for your subordinates because you were their controlling chief?

A: Yes, I do now. I could stop an execution and I was empowered also to commute a sentence. All was done under the Army Commander's sanction and in his name I think. The legal rule was this that every death sentence when a petition for mercy had been sent in must be examined by the Chief of Preservation of Peace and order. That was a civilian MIYANO Shozo, now in Gelang.

Q. Can you remember what these people were charged with?  
A. I do not remember exactly and the only thing I can mention in connection with this case is that I think that the proposed execution has not been carried out.

Q. When you came to Java you were provided with special instructions concerning the government?  
A. I had not received special instructions from Minister TOJO Hideki. I had no personal interview with him before I left for Java. I was instructed to obey and to carry out the orders of General HARADA who had outlined the principal rules of Government. I was responsible to him for the carrying out and realization of these rules. The practical application was for me and for that I had a free hand.

Q. Were you especially instructed to promote the Indonesian Independence Movement?  
A. As far as I know, HARADA did not stimulate the Indonesian Independence Movement, headed by SOEKARNO. I do not know of any special anti-Dutch measure taken by him or me. We had in mind to treat the population of Java as one body, although it consisted of various elements like Arabs, Javanese, Chinese and Dutch indo and totok. It was a very complicated problem.

Q. Was it your purpose to make Java a free selfsupporting country or a slave colony for Japan with no hope of freedom?  
A. We had the outlined plan to liberate the Asiatic peoples from Western oppression and to bring them to freedom under the Japanese leadership. Japan was destined to play the leading role. In 1944 Sept. 19 Minister General KOISKA made a statement in Tokyo saying that no sharp measures were to be taken against the populations of the occupied areas. Nippon intended to give independence to Indonesia in future.

Q. And how did you do in Java, especially against the Dutch? Do you remember the interned camps, the POW camps, the expropriations of Dutch property, the confiscations and so on. Can you fit this in with a policy of appeasement?  
A. Any confiscation of Dutch property that might have happened, was done prior to this declaration of KOISKA.

Q. Who was responsible for the looting of Java, for the shipping to Japan of products, industrial outillage and all things that could be of any use to Japan?  
A. I do not know that such things have happened and I do not know who should be responsible for that. It happened perhaps especially in the former days of the occupation of Java. I know also the slogan: Asia for the Asiatics. I am fully aware of the Nanyo idea and I know that the principal plan was that Japan should lead Asia giving freedom to all populations.

Q. What was the role played by SOEKARNO?  
A. SOEKARNO was used by us and paid by us f. 750 (seven hundred fifty guilders) per month for his activities as an adviser to the General Advice Department in Batavia.

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A. SOEKARNO was used by us and paid by us f. 750 (seven hundred fifty guilders) per month for his activities as an adviser to the General Advice Department in Batavia.

Q. Was he a puppet or a real freespoken Japanese leader?  
 A. SOKARNO had little influence, because he was under a strict censorship of which he had complained several times in a bitter way. All his speeches were examined before and he did not like this. We kept him under control but as time went on, the censorship slackened and about the Japanese surrender there was no more censorship at all. SOKARNO had no political power at all. He was allowed to deliver speeches and to hold meetings with his fellow-countrymen, but he had no power to issue rules and to take measures. He felt his uneasy position very clearly and complained about that. But we did not give in, although censorship was softened.

Q. Did you know, as we know all that SOKARNO abused and assaulted the Dutch and uttered threats against us by radio and press?

A. That must have happened in the last days of the censorship when we did not keep an eye on all these things in a sharp way.

Q. Do you know that SOKARNO paid a visit to General ITAGAKI at Singapore accompanied by FATTA and RADJINAN?

A. Yes, I know that these three men were ordered by Count TERAUCHI to be transferred to his HQ at Saigon for a conference. They left for Saigon by plane on 9 August 1945. They returned to Java on August 14. I presume that they paid this visit to General ITAGAKI returning from Saigon.

Q. Do you know the proceedings during the conference with TERAUCHI?

A. Yes, I know.

On the 15th of August I heard by radio that Japan had surrendered to the conditions of Potsdam. We kept it secret in behalf of law and order.

In the night between 16 and 17 August SOKARNO and FATTA had a conference with Admiral MAEDA as I heard afterwards.

In the morning of 17 August they set up and proclaimed their Republic. The proclamation was done by pamphlets distributed to the people from lorries. This proceeded in such a quick way that we were unable to prevent it. I heard that TERAUCHI granted them the following things:

1. They were permitted to form an Independent State and to set up the Government of it as soon as preparations should have been accomplished.
2. The territory of this State should include the former Dutch East Indies.

We kept the surrender secret till the morning of August 19th. Then I, not ordered by any Superior, ordered SOKARNO and FATTA, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Indonesian Preparation Committee, to see me and between 9 and 10 o'clock I told them the following points:

1. Japan has surrendered to the Potsdam conditions.
2. The Japanese authorities remain in command in Indonesia till they can hand over the powers and all weapons to the Allies.
3. Severe punishment for all persons who should attempt to disturb law and order.
4. From now the Japanese do not back any longer the Indonesian Independence Movement.
5. The Indonesian Leaders are requested to help in keeping quiet the population because we were afraid of losses of innocent lives.

One of the reasons of the Emperor's surrender was to save mankind from the havoc of atomic bombing.

Q. Who was responsible for the extradition of Japanese armament?

A. I think the Indonesians themselves, because they took them by force. The Japanese had stored away all heavy armament in order to hand it over to the Allies and their troops were armed with rifles only. So they could not prevent the Indonesians from capturing the arms.

Q. Was the capturing of the arms ordered or permitted by TRAUCVI on that conference?

A. I do not know that.

The interrogation was resumed on this 30th day of March 1946 by the same Interrogator Lt. Col. Dr. B. Daman.

Q. How was the Romusha organization working?

A. The deportation of labourers outside of Java was always ordered by the Commander in Chief of the 7th Area of Command General ITAGAKI, residing in Singapore. I had nothing to do with that. But inside of Java the situation was another one. According to the needs of industry, irrigation, etc., the Japanese Government had started before my arrival a service known as the Romushas (romu-labour and sha.-man). This organization was working already when I entered Java, although on a smaller scale. I was the Chief of it and under me was working the Romu Kyoku in Home Affairs at Batavia with TAKAHASHI, a civilian official, as leader. He is in Galang now. In my name he issued orders to obtain a sufficient number of labourers for the purposes mentioned. This labour was voluntary and was paid. TAKAHASHI gave his orders to the civilian authorities who gave them through to the Wedenas and local heads and they were obliged to collect as much manpower as was requested for certain industries. Work was done in factories, on railways, textiles, etc.

Q. Was this a labour to be performed by all classes and races of the population?

A. Everybody could get work, it was no forced labour. They were also working on defence works for the Japanese Army. But the system did not operate in a satisfactory way because the number of labourers was not sufficient and especially during the last months before our surrender things became rather confused and labourers were no longer engaged. I persist in asserting, that this labour was voluntary. The population was kindly asked to plant djerek keliki everywhere along the roads in order to get greasing oil for our planes. This planting was paid also. All orders issued by me were pointing out that this labour was a free one. There existed also a Labour Association which paid fees for excellent work.

Q. But we know that the population was forced to work and so I doubt if this labour was free indeed.

A. My orders were regarding a free labour, but I do not know if and it can have happened that my subordinates exceeded their faculties, but I do not know that.

Q. Were you content of that Romusha organization?

A. No. I think that better work should have been done. There were two things annoying me:

1. The labourers were short of food, clothing and housing was insufficient.
2. The special abilities of the labourers for certain jobs were not enough scrutinized.

So I ordered improvements of food, clothing and housing. After all I cannot say that the Romushas affair was satisfactory. I repeat that I had issued orders for good treatment and therefore I inspected several times factories and shipyards in order to see the situation with my own eyes.]

Q. Did the Kempeitai interfere with the Romushas?

A. Not that I know.

Q. Had you any connection with the Kempeitai?

A. No I did not. The Kempeitai was a Unit, standing apart from the Army and the Civilian Government. The Army commander General HARADA was the Commander of the Kempeitai, like he was the Commander of the Civilian Government. My Bureau was not working with the Kempeitai and we could not issue orders to each other. The Commander General HARADA left all the managing of the Kempeitai to the leader General NISHIDA who was responsible to him. General HARADA could correct the Kempeitai and he could intervene when he wished to do so. This General NISHIDA is the same man I mentioned as Commander of the Batavia, Buitenzorg and Bantam Areas. He was a fine soldier and he is no harsh or cruel man.

Q. Did you ever hear of any atrocities, committed by the Kempeitai?

A. No, Sir never.

Q. The whole world knows that the Kempeitai has committed a mass of tortures, ill treatments etc. Did they keep this secret from you then?

A. I did not hear of any atrocities committed by the Kempeitai in Java. I do not think that they kept this secret from me.

Q. Be reasonable and you will admit that the population of Java has suffered incredibly from the hands of the Kempeitai. Of course you know that.

A. Yes, Sir, I understand it now. I heard of it afterwards.

Q. When Japan had surrendered, were the armament stores well guarded?

A. They were guarded, but the Indonesians stole the weapons in East and Middle Java. In West Java I did not hear of such a thing.

Q. Do you know about the sabotage by Japanese personnel near Lerbang, where a store was blown up and a kampong was destroyed?

A. I heard of that, but then I was in Batavia and this store was a Navy store, so I had nothing to do with it. I think that the Navy personnel were guarding the store.

The above statement has been read over to me by an interpreter and is a true and correct transcript of what I have said, to the whole of which statement I now append my signature.

Signed at Changi Jail this first day of June 1946.

Signature /s/

(Name in Block Capitals) Yamamoto Ichiro

Sworn before me Lt. Col. Dr. B. Daman

Signature /s/ B. Daman

Rank Lt. Col.

description R.N.I.A. this first day of June 1946

An officer detailed to examine the above by the  
Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces, South East Asia  
(Authy ALFSEA War Crimes Instruction No. 1 2nd Edition,  
para 19 (a))

Certificate of Interpreter

I Kim Ilsun make oath and say that I truly and correctly  
translated to the witness Yamamoto Hoichiro the words of  
the above caution and that he thereupon elected to make  
a sworn statement, that he was duly sworn, and that he then  
made a statement which I truly and correctly translated in  
English and saw taken down by Miss E. M. Schwab I read  
over the whole of the above statement to the witness in the  
Japanese language and he acknowledged it as correct and  
has now duly signed it in my presence and in the presence  
of Lt. Col. Dr. B. Daman.

/s/ Kim Ilsun 1

EXHIBIT NO. 1758A Doc. 5733

宣誓口述書

一九四六年五月二十九日、シンガポール、  
ヤンギ監獄ニ於テ陸軍中佐 B デーメン博士ノ前ニ現  
現ハレ、

山 本 茂 一 郎

右ノ者ハ、凡テノ眞實ヲ語リ眞實ナラザル事ハ  
語ラザルト宣誓ヲ爲シタル後、彼ニ出サレタ質問  
ニ對シテ次ノ如ク答ヘタ。

問、貴方ノ姓名、生年月日、教育及ビ履歴ヲ通  
ベヨ。

答、私ハ一八九八年十月八日本州和歌山縣、大  
阪近クノ伊藤村ニ住ンデキル貧シイ百姓ノ  
家庭ニ生レタ。

私ノ宗教ハ佛教デ私ハ日本帝國陸軍ノ少將  
デアル。私ハ八才ノ時伊藤村尋常小學校ニ  
行キ十四才迄ソコニ滞在シタ。 ×××

問、貴方ノ仕事ハ十歳時間人トモ關係カッタ  
カ

答、否、私ノ仕事ハ全ク軍事的ナ性質ノモノデ

FILE COPY  
RETURN TO ROOM 361

Doc 5733

アツタ。一九四二年三月支那カラ東京へ歸リ  
ソコデ私ハ陸軍軍事訓練教育局ノ課長トナツ  
タ。一九四三年八月、私ハ少將ニナツタ。コ  
ノ年ノ三月バタビアノ軍政部ノ民政長官トシ  
テ爪哇ニ派遣サレタ。

オランジ・ブルヴァードノ(前オランダ置醫將  
校ノ家)

私ハコノ資格デ一九四四年十一月迄在任シ次  
私ハ軍ノ參謀長トナリソノ資格デ爪哇ノ軍政  
官トナリ、バタヴィヤ、ニ任シテ居タ。當時  
ノ陸軍司令官ハ原田中將デアツタ。彼が現在  
何處ニキルカ知ラナイ。

×××××××

問、死刑宣告ニ關スル事ニ何等カノ責任ガアツタ  
カ又ハ絶對ノ自由ヲ以テ行動シタカ

答、私ハ軍法會議ニヨル死刑宣告ニハ何等ノ關係  
ガナカッタ。民事裁判所ニヨル死刑宣告ハ陸  
軍司令官ノ定メタ規則ニ依ツテ行ヘレル事ニ  
ナツテキタ。此等ノ宣告ハ、私ノ下デ働イテ  
居タ治安部長ニ依ツテ調査サレネバナラナカ  
ツタノデ普通ニ私ハ調査ノタメニ此等ノ宣告  
ヲ受理シタコトハナカッタ。

2.

Doc 5733

問、處刑ヲ止メル權限ハ貴方ニアツタカ

答、アツタト思フ、然シ私ハ、ヨロツバ人カラ  
一度モ助命眞願ヲ受ケタコトガナカツタ、コ  
レガ爲私ハ確實ニ知ラナイ。

問、日本ノ降伏後貴官ハ一スラバヤ<sup>ー</sup>在住ノ若干  
ノオランダ臣民ノ處刑執行ヲ而モ日本ノ降伏  
後認許シタ旨認メラレル手紙ヲ、巡洋艦カン  
バーランド號乗組ノ、バータ<sup>ー</sup>ソン海軍少將  
ニ送ツタ。

答、サウデス、然シソノ手紙ハ私自身が書イタモ  
ノデハナカツタ私ノ部下ノ將校ノ一人ニ依ツ  
テ書カレタモノデ私ガソレニ署名シタ。實際  
ハ治安部長ガ東爪哇ニ於ケル若干ノ人團ニ關  
スル處刑ノ認許ヲ發シタ、私ノ記憶ガ正シケ  
レバ、彼等ノ處刑ハ延期サレテアツタ。彼等  
ハ一九四五年一月民事裁判所ニヨツテ宣告サ  
レテキタノデアツタ。

問、然ラバ貴方ハ爪哇デ生殺ノ權ヲ有スル長デア  
ツタノカ。

答、ソウデハナイ。

3.

Doc 5733

問、貴方ノ軍政官時代ニ施行サレタ凡テノ處刑ニ  
對シ責任アルコトヲ認メルカ。

答、サウデス、私ハ認メマス。軍政官トシテ私ハ  
此等ノ處刑ニ關シ當ニ私ノ行爲ノミナラズ、  
私ガ知ツテキタ時ニハ、治安部長ノ活動ニモ  
責任ガアツタ。ソノ限リニ於テ私ハ責任ガア  
ツタ。若シ死刑宣告ヲ受ケタ者ノ處刑ガ私ガ  
知ラズニ實行サレタトスルナラバ私ハ自ラ責  
任アルトハ信ジナイ。

問、現在貴方ハ、自分ノ部下ニ對シ、彼等ヲ監督  
スベキ上官デアツタガ故ニ、貴方ノ責任ヲ認  
メルカ

答、然リ、私ハ現在認メマス。私ハ處刑ヲ止メサ  
セル事ハ出來タシ且ツ刑ノ宣告ヲ減刑スル權  
限ヲ持ツテキタ。凡テガ軍司令官ノ認許ノ下  
及ビ彼ノ名義ニ於テ爲サレタ。法規ニヨレバ  
助命願願ガ爲サレタ時ハ凡テノ死刑宣告ハ治  
安部長ニ依ツテ調査サレネバナラナカツタ。  
ソレハ目下「ガラング」ニキル宮野ノ音譯ノ  
デアツタ。

問、此等ノ者ガ何デ告發サレタカ記憶シテキルカ

答、私ハ正確ニ記憶シテ居ナイ、私ガコノ事件ニ關シテ言ヒ得  
ル唯一ノ事ハ提議サレタ處刑ガ施行サレテキナイト私ハ思  
フト云フ事デアル。

4.

Doc 5733

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問、勞務者組織ハ如何ニ活動シテモタカ

答、瓜哇以外ハ勞務者ヲ移送スルト云フ事ハ常ニ  
第七地區總司令官、シンガポール居住ノ板垣  
將軍ニ依ツテ命令サレタ、私ハソレニハ何モ  
關係ガナカツタ、然シ瓜哇内ニ於テハ狀況ハ  
別デアツタ、産業、植栽、農業等ノタメニ、  
日本政府ハ私ノ到着以前ニ勞務者團體トシテ  
知ラレタ勞務機關ヲ開始シテモタ、コノ組織  
ハ、小規模デアツタケレドモ、私ガ瓜哇ニ  
來タ時既ニ活動シテ居タ、私ハソレノ長デア  
ツテ私ノ下ニバタヴィア、内政部ノ勞務局ガ  
單屬高橋ヲ長トシテ活動シテ居タ、彼ハ目下  
カラングニ居ル、彼ハ私ノ名義デ前記目的ノ  
タメニ充分ナル勞務者ヲ調達スル爲ニ命令ヲ  
發シタ、勞働ハ自發的デ給料モ拂ハレタ、高  
橋ハ其筋ノ民間人ニ命令ヲ發シ次イデ彼等ハ  
「ウエダナス」及ビ「ロエラス」ヲ命ジテ特  
定産業ノタメニ要請サレタル人方ヲ集メル様  
強制サレタ、仕事ハ工場、鐵道、織物工場等  
デナサレタ

問、コノ勞働ハ住民ノ凡テノ階級及ビ凡テノ民族  
ニヨツテ實施サレネバナラナカツタカ

5.

Doc 5733

答、誰デモ仕事ニツク事が出来タ、ソレハ強制労働デハナカツタ、彼等ハ日本陸軍ノタメノ防禦工事ニモ働イテキタ、然シ勞務者ノ數ガ不  
充分デアツタノデ組織ハウマク働イテキナカ  
ナカツタ、特ニ我々ノ降服前ノ數ヶ月ハ事情  
ガ一層混亂シ勞務者ハ最早ヤ使用サレナカツ  
タ、私ハコノ労働ガ強制デハナカツタ事ヲ斷  
言シテ憚ラナイ、我々ノ飛行機用ノ脂油ヲ得  
ルタメニ住民ハ道路ニ沿ツテ何處デモ一ドヤ  
ラク、ケリキ一ヲ植エル様ニヤサシク依頼サ  
レタ、コノ栽培ニモ金ハ支拂ハレタ、私ニ依  
ツテ發セラレタ凡テノ命令ハ、コノ労働ガ自  
由労働デアルト指示シテキタ、優秀ナ仕事ニ  
對シテ給料ヲ拂フ勞務協會モ存在シタ

問、然シ住民ハ労働ヲ強制サレタ事ヲ我々ハ知ツ  
テ居リ從ツテコノ労働ガ實際ニ自由デアツタ  
カドウカ私ハ疑フ

答、私ノ命令ハ自由労働ヲ考ヘテキタガ然シ私ノ  
部下ガ越權シタカドウカ、且ツソウイフ事が  
アリ得タカ私ハ知ラナイ、トニカク私ハソシ  
ナ事ヲ知ラナイ

問、貴方ハPノ勞務者組織ニ對シテ満足シテ居タ

Doc 5733

7.

答、カ  
否、モツト仕事ガヨクナサレルベキダト考へ  
ル、私ラ悩マス二ツノ問題ガアツタ  
一 勞務者ハ食事ガ不足シ衣服及ビ住居ガ不充  
分デアツタ  
二 一定ノ仕事ニ對スル勞務者ノ特殊技能ガ充  
分調査サレテ居ナカツタ  
ソコデ私ハ食物、衣服及ビ住居ノ改善ヲ命  
ジタ、結局勞務者問題ガ満足スベキデアツ  
タトハ言ヘナイ、繰返シテ言ヒマスガ私ハ  
待遇ヲ好クスル爲ニ命令ヲ出シテエマシタ  
ソレデ自分自身ノ眼デ狀況ヲ見ルタメニ度  
々工場及ビ造船場ヲ視察シマシタ

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Doc 5733

7.

カ  
答、否、モット仕事ガヨクナサレルベキダト考へ  
ル、私ラ悩マスニツノ問題ガアツタ  
一 勞務者ハ食事ガ不足シ衣服及ビ住居ガ不充  
分デアツタ  
ニ 一定ノ仕事ニ對スル勞務者ノ特殊技能ガ充  
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々工場及ビ造船場ヲ視察シマシタ

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Doc 5733

上記ノ陳述ハ通譯ニヨツテ私ニ讀ミ返サレ且ツ、  
私ノ言ツタ事ノ眞實ニシテ正確ナル證不テアル、  
ソノ陳述ノ全文ニ對シ私ハ今右ニ添ヘル。

一九四六年六月一日 テヤンギ陸軍ニテ署名セ  
リ

署名

山本茂一郎

(印刷ニヨル氏名)

YAMAMOTO MOICHIRO

余、陸軍中佐B・テーマン博士ノ首ニテ宣誓セ  
リ

署名 (讀者註・判讀不能)

階級 陸軍中佐

記述、R・N・H・▲ 一九四六年(昭和二十一年)

六月一日

東南アジア、聯合軍陸軍總司令官ニ任ツテ上記  
ヲ關スル爲ニ派遣セラレタ將校ナリ。

(A L F S E A / 東南アジア聯合軍陸軍戦争犯  
罪訓令第一、第二版一五(A)節ノ権限)

通譯者ノ註明書

私、キム、イル、サンハ宣誓シテ陳述ス。

私ハ證人山本茂一郎ニ對シ上記宣誓書ノ言葉ヲ眞

8.

實且ツ正確ニ翻譯シ彼ガソコテ宣旨發送シテスベ  
 ク是ビ正式ニ宣旨シタル事、及ビ彼ガ發送シテシ  
 其ヲ私ハ其實且ツ正確ニ英語ニ翻譯シ、B・M・  
 シユリアアブ領ニ依ツテ書キトラレルノヲ見タル事  
 及ビ、私ハ日本語テ西人ニ對シ、前記發送シテ文  
 讀シテキカセ、彼ハソレガ正確ナル事ヲ認メ私ノ  
 面前及ビ國尊甲佐B・デーン博士ノ面前テ正式  
 ニ署名シタルモノデアル。

キム・イル サン / 署名 /